

SKETCHES
IN
NORTH AMERICA
AND THE
OREGON TERRITORY
BY
CAPT. H. WARRE.

Graft

The Mackay Library

The George B. Mackay Collection
of Western Manuscripts

1854

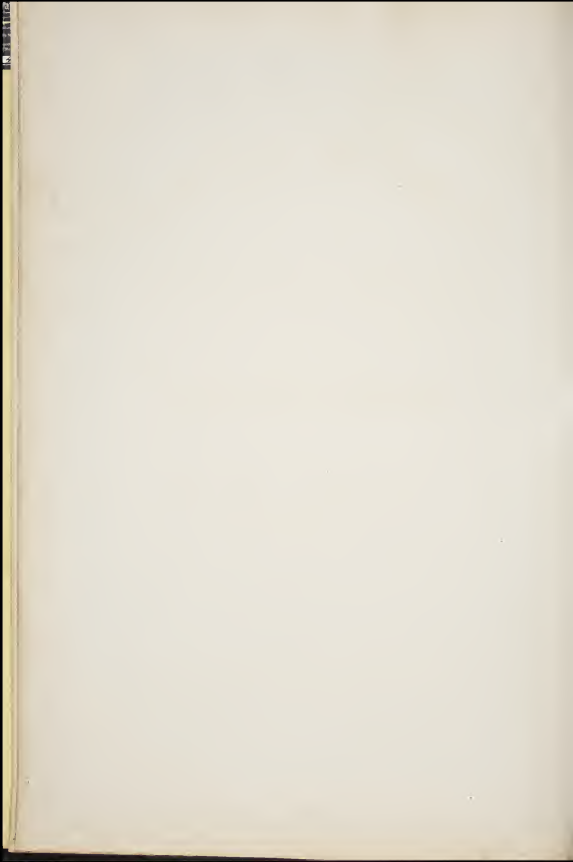


THE DUKES ALLEN JOHNSON
PART 1.









S K E T C H E S
IN
N O R T H A M E R I C A

AND THE
O R E G O N T E R R I T O R Y .

BY
C A P T A I N H . W A R R E ,

(A . D . C . to the late Commander of the Forces .)

Engraved, Printed and Published by
DICKINSON & CO., 114, NEW BOND STREET.



TO THE

GOVERNOR, DEPUTY GOVERNOR, AND COMMITTEE

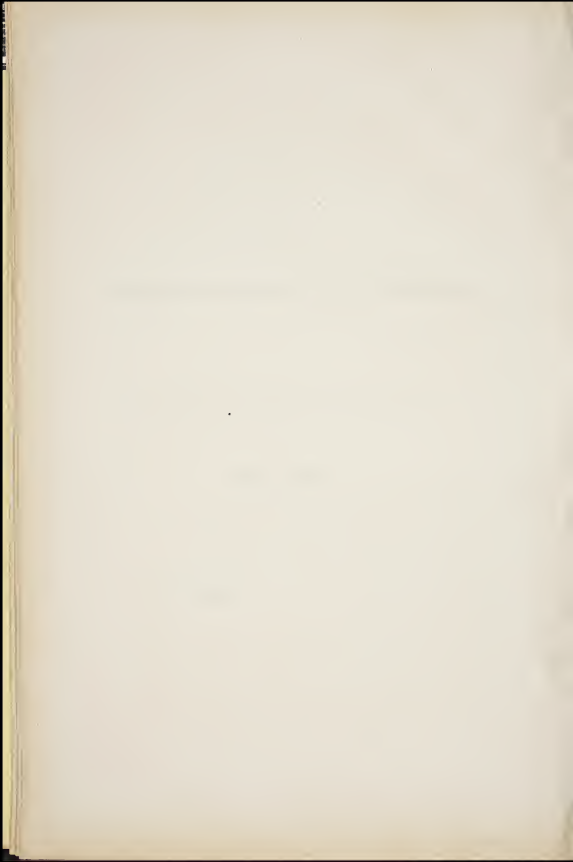
OF THE

HONOURABLE THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY,

THIS WORK

IS RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED, BY THEIR OBEDIENT HUMBLE SERVANT,

HENRY J. WARRE.



augmented by holes and crumps of various extent. These points are frequented by vast herds of buffaloes, who migrate during the seasons North and South, and attend feed and subsistence to huge tribes of Indians, who follow their migrations, and camp constantly near to each other, or in the same Indian. Unlike the Indians of the more settled country, that of Red river, those who yield subsistence to no one, that proximity to the frontier of the United States affecting their practices, of which they are conscious enough to avail themselves, should the British trader attempt to molest for exposure and rebuffs offered. They are abundantly supplied with horses, which they purchase, steal, and which by various means, from the more settled tribes. I can imagine nothing more picturesque and more perfectly graceful than a Blackfoot Indian as he was common, dressed with grace and feathers, floating nobly in the wind, as he cantered on his swift, but wonderfully swift horse, in the full confidence of his glorious liberty. War, his companion, and the security his lawlessness and cringing chase of the buffalo, his amusement. (Vide sketches Nos. 3 and 4.)

Buffalo hunt
No. 40.

The excitement attendant upon hunting the buffaloes must be enjoyed to be appreciated. Over hill and dale you follow on horseback, at full speed, these enormous animals looking on, and fire only when sufficiently near to be certain of your mark.

Bears, wolves, hares, and various kinds of carnivorous animals, accompany the herds of buffaloes, bring upon their carcasses, when the fall of the hunter or other accident destroys these animals of the prairie, while numbers of eagles, vultures and hawks, fly through the atmosphere, ready to snare at the destruction of the carcass.

Red Antelope.

Elk and antelope abound in many parts of the prairie, the latter graceful little animal often falls victims to their voracity, their fierceness rendering it almost an impossibility, except by stratagem, to bring them within range of the rifle. In order to effect this, the hunter must be attended by some incapacity of the ground, and looking a small bright colored, dry or landlocked in the eye, were it to find the antelope will gradually approach, and then falls at our feet.

Trading Posts,
No. 41.

The Hudson Bay Company have several small forts or trading posts (both of wood and surrounded by strong palisades, having block-houses armed with small cannon at the angles). We called at three of these posts, between Red River and the Rocky Mountains, in order to exchange our horses.

At each of these stations large herds of horses are kept, attended as much as possible from the Indians.

From Fort Edmonton, on the Saskatchewan river, we took a more Southern course, through the heart of the Blackfoot country (our most formidable enemy), in order to reach a pass in the Rocky Mountains, which afforded the easiest and most picturesque passage. (Vide sketch No. 5.)

Indians.

We were often on the eve, from false alarms about hostile Indians, but by the precaution taken, we escaped without any actual encounter.

On the morning of the third or fourth day after leaving Fort Edmonton, our guide discovered that Indians were in our path, and so it was that in this country to consider all as enemies till they prove friends, we pulled forward, leaving a few men to protect the baggage, and a large herd of Indians, driven up to make our track. As they were accompanied by their women and children (common signs that they were not a "war party"), we held a "talk," and discovered, to our satisfaction, that they belonged to the tribe of "Crows," who have always been friendly to the white settlers. Broadcasting some few presents of tobacco, beads, &c. among them, we continued our journey; and was at all the following day that we heard the sad fate of these harmless people, who on the day after we parted with them, encountered a "war party" of Blackfoot Indians, who had been following our party, to endeavour to steal our horses. The Blackfoot attacked these Indians, killed several of the men, and took the women and children prisoners, leaving but few to tell the tale.

The Rocky
Mountains.

Our passage over the magnificent range of lofty mountains was not unaccompanied without much difficulty, and at a fearful sacrifice of the noble animals that aided us in the transport. (Vide sketches Nos. 6 and 7.) We left Fort Edmonton with forty horses, on our arrival at Fort Collins, on the Columbia river, we had only twenty seven, and several of these were so exhausted, they could not have continued any more day. The steepness of the mountain passes, the want of proper nourishment, the fearful falls that some of these animals sustained, rolling in some instances many hundred feet into the flaming torrent beneath, combined to cause this great loss. The scenery was grand in the extreme, similar in form to the Alps of Switzerland, yet far that you were in the midst of desolation—no habitations, save those of the wild Indians, were within hundreds of miles; but few animal beings had ever reached this.

The best during the day was very great; but the nights were often very cold, as we ascended to the level of the perpetual snow. The stings and loss of the expedition and those were painful to a degree, it is impossible to describe the agitation and positive agony caused by the perseverance of these tremendous little animals.

The mountains are said to be very rich in minerals, but a rapid ascent would not admit of a very close examination. I saw specimens of copper, lead, and of that which had all the appearance of silver, giving proof of the abundance of these metals. I broke off a small piece of some slate which was completely studded with small garnets.

The country to the West of the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean may be divided into three distinct sections, that use the base of the Rocky Mountains being very much broken by lofty ranges of mountains, partially covered with pine trees, and containing, in the rich alluvial valleys, great varieties of fine trees.

The adjacent section, extending for 4 or 500 miles to another range of mountains, parallel with the sea coast and distant from it about 120 miles, a perfectly desolate of timber, and the flow of the country presents an uninterrupted range of sandy desert, on which even the wild animals cannot exist, and having very recent traces of volcanic action.

The third or sea coast section extends to the head and longer than any country in the world, and has been settled within the last few years by emigrating colonies of the United States, who have known the dangers of the transport across the desert, at a fearful sacrifice of life and property, and are now suffering from great richness and beauty, bordering on the Pacific Ocean.

From Fort Collins my party descended the Columbia river in boats, to the Pacific Ocean, a distance of 700 miles, which we reached on the 20th August, having in less than five months traversed the whole continent of North America. (Vide sketches Nos. 8, 9, 10 and 11.)

West of the
Rocky Moun-
tains.

Red section.

Sea section.

The Oregon
Territory.

During the winter's residence in the Oregon Territory and on the coast of the Pacific Ocean, we employed ourselves in visiting all the accessible parts of the country. Having obtained horses from the Hudson's Bay Company, we crossed the forest and prairie land between the Columbia river and Puget Sound, on the North. Having crossed from the winter offices, we crossed through this beautiful island sea, and towards the Straits of St. Juan de Fuca to Vancouver's Island, on which the Hudson's Bay Company have lately established a trading post, where their vessels, which are usually dispatched from England with stores, &c. to carry on the trade with the Indians, will in future land their cargoes, and receive in return the valuable peltries.

To the South of the Columbia we visited the American settlement on the banks of the river Willamette (of which I shall hereafter give a rapid sketch), and extended our tour through this beautiful, richly cultivated country to the headwaters of the Columbia, examining in our course the great channels of communication which in the present untrodden state of the country are almost exclusively confined to the numerous navigable streams and rivers, or exploring the depths of the magnificent forests on their banks.

On the occasion of our visit to Vancouver's Island we were most liberally received by Major's ship "Arcton," 30, Capt. H. C. Gordon, and the "Moderate," 10, Capt. T. Balfie, by whom we were most kindly and hospitably received. The "Moderate" subsequently visited the Columbia, and "sailed" opposite Fort Vancouver (vide sketch No. 12), the principal establishment of the Hudson's Bay Company West of the Rocky Mountains, situated 110 miles from the mouth of the river.

The friendship and hospitality shown to Lord V. and myself by Capt. Balfie and his officers, during our stay in Vancouver in this distant land, is still remembered by me with feelings of the warmest gratitude, and I cannot resist returning them my heartfelt thanks for the many happy days passed in their society and on board their ship. To the gentlemen connected with the Hon. Hudson's Bay Company, I must also be permitted to offer my acknowledgments, for the facilities they offered us in travelling about the country; and we were most cordially welcomed to the wooden walls of Fort Vancouver, when obliged to seek shelter from the perpetual rain, which commenced in November and continued with little intermission till the following March.

I have already mentioned that the country West of the Rocky Mountains may be divided into three natural and distinct sections. I have nothing further to remark upon that portion situated near the base of the mountains, which is so remote for present cultivation, although possessing rich capable of subculture, and great natural wealth. Still less can be said in favor of the intermediate portion forming the cradle of the Territory, where the barrenness of the soil, the total absence of wood and water, completely exclude all hope of its ever being adapted to the wants of man! But that fertile section, divided from the barren down by a range of lofty mountains, running parallel to, and at a distance of, 100 miles from the Pacific Ocean, deserves more particular notice, as it presents an open land so near to the already fertile shores of Canada, and to give the federal government of the United States a command in the Pacific Ocean which may eventually threaten our possessions, not only in the China Sea, but even in India, should the expediency of our Transatlantic brethren stress them to these concerns.

Neither England, or any other country within the same degree of

Irish are to be compared to the fertile region. The climate is rather above the average best in summer, but in winter the cold is seldom more severe than in the Southern part of our own country.

Wheat, barley, rye, oats, peas, beans, potatoes, and all kinds of vegetables, are cultivated with facility, and yield a vast return even to the poorest soils. The soil is very fertile, and the atmosphere mild, grows perfectly double of wheat, but succeeded by little of the best kind of every variety, but advantage, but rarely local, to early settlers, whose health and spirits are usually broken in the first collection of land, by the difficulties they encounter in cutting down the trees, and preparing the ground for sowing the grain.

Whether we regard the numerous size of the timber (I have seen an hundred trees together whose average girth is from twenty-five to thirty feet), the magnificence of the rivers, the height and beauty of the densest mountains—swept with perpetual snow—or the luxuriance of the undulating country at their base, we have a prospect so wonderful for the growth of its productions as for the beauty of its scenery.

Acacias of all kinds propagate their species with amazing fecundity. But twenty or twenty-five years ago, the arrival of a horse at Fort George, at the mouth of the Columbia river, introduced thousands of Indians from the surrounding country, to witness the extraordinary phenomenon. At the present moment individual Indians possess upwards of 1000, and the vast prairie in the interior are covered with herds become perfectly wild.

Cattle and sheep, in the same manner, were brought in the first instance from California, and the herds are now passing wild through the woods.

The Indians are most abundant: salmon and sturgeon are, in the season, the most numerous and most sought after; but every Indian season abounds with trout and other fish. The Indians spear and net the salmon and sturgeon in the season, which they smoke and preserve for the winter's consumption.

The Williams Settlement.

In the year 1848 there are four Canadian, retired servants of the Hudson's Bay Company, settled on the banks of the river Williams, near the beautiful falls, where there is now, in 1845, a flourishing village (vide sketch Nos 15 and 16), with two churches, and 100 houses, more houses, &c. all of which have been built within five years. The first American immigration passed into the country in 1840. Having with infinite labor and great loss, both of income and natural life, recovered the Rocky Mountains, and crossed the vast sandy desert, they arrived in the country at the commencement of the winter season, without provision or covering of any description; they chose themselves as the headquarters of the Hudson's Bay Company's agents, who most kindly received their immediate wants, and afforded them every assistance towards their future settlement. This immigration was followed in the succeeding years by still more numerous bands of Western backwoodsmen, who settled themselves in the mountain valley, and established a form of government similar to that of the Western territories of the United States. The Hudson's Bay Company were so completely surrounded by the number of Americans, that they were obliged to join in this compact, which secured their security in the country where they had been long rejected by the native tribes, and obliged them to submit to the laws of the very people whose settlement and occupation of the land they contributed so generously and largely to effect.

The Columbia River.

The Columbia river takes its rise in the Rocky Mountains, is upwards of 1000 miles in length, and falls into the Pacific Ocean at latitude 45 30. The river is navigable for about 100 miles for vessels of large tonnage, but the entrance is obstructed by a bar, through which the channel is very tortuous, and renders the navigation extremely dangerous. (Vide sketch, No. 14, Cape Disappointment.)

Fort George, (America).

Fort George (vide sketch Nos 14 and 15) is situated on the South bank of the river, about twelve miles from the mouth. On the spot where the present fort is situated was formerly built a fortress, of which Mr. Washington Irving has written so interesting an account.

The Columbia River.

On the banks of the Columbia river is situated a very flourishing town and settlement belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company, who in 1841 transported, free of expense, six many of their settlers at Red River as could be induced to migrate to the distant land. The position of these farms, situated in plains, extending for miles along the river bank, and surrounded by the lofty mountains rising perched in the air, is very beautiful, but the soil is not very rich, and the want of fresh water is a serious evil.

Page's Island.

Page's Island, forming a continuation of the strait Juan de Fuca, is a beautiful island too, the immediate banks of which offer many advantageous sites for settlement; they rise gradually as the river till they become lofty mountains, many of which are covered with perpetual snow.

The Indians on the South shore of the strait Juan de Fuca are very few, and would afford protection to any number of vessels; but they are, as is the case on every part of the coast, very imperfectly supplied with fresh water. The various channels or "coves," (as they are usually called), dividing Vancouver's Island from the main shore, are of so

difficult access, or want of the strength of the tides and force of the currents, that they are almost useless for purposes of navigation.

Vancouver's is a beautiful island, 600 miles long, by about 50 in breadth, with a very numerous Indian population. The surface of the country is varied, and has many advantageous points for settlement and cultivation; but the soil is very poor, and the work approaches as near the surface, that with the exception of some of the elevated valleys, which are of an great extent, I doubt whether the island can ever be brought into a high state of cultivation. The climate is very similar to that of England, but hotter during the summer months. There is also a great scarcity of fresh water on the island.

The Indian population of the whole of the Western part of the Rocky Mountains have been so induced by disease and the constant warfare between neighboring tribes, that they are no longer formidable to the white trader. They may be divided in two divisions: those of the sea coast and of the interior. The former are the most numerous; they subsist chiefly on salmon and sturgeon, which season the river in innumerable numbers during certain seasons; their houses or tents are very dry and their personal appearance is not prepossessing; their dwellings are situated in deep pools, till the land has the appearance of a swamp; they will sell or exchange everything they possess for guns or spirits, and are covetous, thievish, cunning men. The women are more industrious than the men, and manufacture a very durable kind of blanket, from the root of the mountain goose, which is a peculiar kind of white dog which infests their "apartments," they also make very useful mats and baskets from the wild reeds, and bark of cedar.

The Indians of the interior are much fewer men of house than their brethren of the sea coast. Attempted to make long journeys upon horseback, they rose about the country, bring upon landless or near wild animals, and fighting with their neighbors in the endeavor to steal their horses. They are always in war. You must then as enemies, and with this understanding the winter party will always avoid a stranger, unless they are tempted by their smoking proposition to endeavor, under cover of darkness, to gain by stealth what they dare not take by force. We have several small encounters with the Indian tribes, but being continually on our guard, we escaped with the loss only of one or two horses.

The Indians of the sea coast, bury their chiefs in their canoes, with all the articles they possessed, when living, for their domestic purposes, according to their graves.

The tomb (vide sketch No. 9) from which I have taken the sketch, was most gorgeously situated on the banks of the river Columbia. The Indians died in the prime of life, and on his death bed delirious, in obedience to the religious prophecies of his ignorant priests, died a chief of a neighboring tribe had caused his death, and desired his relatives to be present. All two brothers, immediately on his decease, went in search of this chief, killed him, and having burnt his body, brought the ashes and deposited them in the tomb. They then slaughtered their brother's favorite horse, destroyed his blankets, all which are hung in letters over the grave, and nailed the sun pan, &c. to the sides of the canoe, which had been prepared in several places to prevent the possibility of its being again made use of. These marks of severity are so done to the deceased, and to ensure his comfort in the world to come.

The passage of the Rocky Mountains was not considered practicable till the beginning of May, on account of the depth of the snow in the country lying at their base, which would render it impossible to transport the baggage, provisions, &c., sufficient for our party, for so great a distance over the frozen surface. We were, therefore, obliged to delay our departure on our hazardous journey till the end of March, which would allow time for the ascent of the Columbia river, and enable us to reach the first settlements, from whence, we were to commence the ascent of the mountains, at the proper season.

The Indians on Christmas and New Year were not anticipated in this distant land. The officers of H. M. S. Mohote manifested largely to promote feelings of friendship between the natives from the United States and the subjects of Great Britain; and they were very supported by the agents of the Hudson's Bay Company, who frequently joined in the every day, and impromptu the dances which were given on board the ship. The deck was filled up as a theatre, and many plays and farces were most amusingly performed by the natives, among whom were some capital actors.

Shooting with the "bow" the wild cattle, which are very numerous on every of the adjoining plains, was a constant amusement, and not unattended with personal danger, these animals are extremely down, and often, before the attacking party, in which case we were obliged to take to the speed and swiftness of our horses.

The wild owl and eagle shooting was also very good. The number of wrens, sparrows, ducks, wild geese, were innumerable, but the lakes, on which these birds congregated, are very large, rendering them difficult to approach.

On the 25th March, we took leave of our easy land and hospitable

Vancouver's Island.

Indians in the Oregon Territory.

Seven in Canada.

beards, and commenced our homeward journey. Several of the Hudson's Bay Company's servants, whose term of service had expired, and who were desirous of returning to their native land, increased our party to about thirty; we were distributed in two large boats, laden with every variety of stores for the Indian trade of the interior country, which we deposited at the different forts or trading posts we passed, in the ascent of the river.

The ascent of the rapid current of the Columbia was very tedious; we could seldom average more than 25 or 30 miles a day, and often, where the river was more than usually impeded with falls and rapids, we could not even accomplish this distance.

We reached "Las Dalias" on the 88th, a distance of 90 miles from San Francisco, bearing north the "parque" of the beautiful fields 69 miles below, called the "Cañadón." At the point called "Las Dalias" the river has been obstructed in its approach to the sea, by a broad stand of humble rock, rising nearly 100 feet above the usual level of the ground, through which the river has forced a narrow passage of nearly a mile in length, and not more than 100 feet in breadth. During the Spring season, when the more melting on the mountains increases the quantity of water, this magnificent flow is kept back off it and is sent to run above 60 feet, forming itself into a large lake above the barrier, and forcing itself through the narrow gorge with a terrific force. The view of Mount Hood (note sketches Nos. 17 and 18) from this point is very beautiful, rising to a height of nearly 10,000 feet, and covered with the darkest masses of perpetual snow.

[illegible]

At Fort Colville we again embarked in boats to ascend the Upper Columbia river to the Best Encampment, a distance of 200 miles. We abandoned the boats at this point, and commenced, on foot, the ascent of the Rocky Mountains.

We had for many days been surrounded by magnificent mountains and had passed through such a beautiful country, that the effect of the grand and solitary scene (vide sketch of the Rocky Mountains, No. 80) was partially destroyed, by the publicity of that which had preceded it. The mountains are about 10,000 feet in height, unequalled in any part of Switzerland for the regularity of their peaks and beauty of form, crossed and drenched in their white mantle of snow.

Our progress is always now unimpeded. For three days we ascended the ascent of the valley of the Cuzco river, making twenty times in the course of each day through this mountain terrain, leading on the snow, which covered the whole country, and over the half distance of our march, we descended the heavy landing, but will neglect the manner that prevented our being subjected to a very step. At night we found ourselves on the snow, without so apparently being affected to us as to try to get out of the snow, or being able to push our tent to ground. The snow was cold, and the frost was so strong that it was difficult to the height of land on which we situated two small ladders, from whence four men, the warriors of which fall into different sections—the Columbian race the Pacific, and the Atchibuto into the Pisona section. The fatigue of mounting nearly 5000 feet on the soft snow, which made even with the snow shoes, nearly to the knees at every step, our ladders were concerned. We were obliged to follow one another in the snow, and to lead the heavy snow, by which means the road was very difficult to ascend, and we sometimes, under these heavy burdens, were surprised.

We were now in the very heart of the mountains, which rose around

doomed but on every side of us. "Avalanches" of snow and rock were detached under the influence of the mid-day sun, and rolled across our path into the valley beneath, threatening to engulf us in their ever

As the first Kachangone, the province of dry hills had been divided into 10 cantons, each with an official in addition to his regular troops. From youth of Kachangone, and desire to additional weight, they had taken them efficient, and their provisions began to fail. We were not fortunate enough to kill a creature, sheep or goat, or even an elephant, whose waste was very agreeable to the natives.

On this the men said, "We have no more strength left. We must resolve in the miserable position of being obliged to share our last bit with the hungry men, whose strength also began to fail and the excessive exertion, without sufficient nourishment. On the 7th day of the month, we were obliged to leave the canton, and our provisions were completely exhausted; having divided the last of our provisions among the natives, we were obliged to leave the canton, and a small station of the Hmongs, my Company on the Atchankone river, and distant about 60 miles. We had, however, scarcely walked 10 miles, when the joyful sound of human voices assured us of more immediate relief, and we soon encountered a party of men who had been sent to meet us. They were the Hmongs, and their chief, a man of great rank, named Brag, and chief of the Bama Kachangone, who was the Colombian district, who was on his return to that part of Omeiga. He had stopped during the winter to visit the Blackfoot Indians, but he had failed, and very nearly fell a victim to his cowardly and cruel people. He had been left some distance behind, not being able to get through the mountains, and he had been obliged to return to his camp, and offer up prayer, on which we were made a most abundant and

Our letters had also been forwarded by the express; and although the unexpecting account of the death of my poor uncle and general Sir R. Dwyer Jackson, the Commander of the Forces in British North America, threw a gloom over my otherwise satisfactory correspondence, I could not but feel thankful that he was the only one of them who was near and dear to me who had died during the twelve months we had been shut out from receiving any intelligence.

[illegible]

The Indians on the Colombian shore are generally a quiet, industrious people, they have been very much reduced in number by disease and the constant wars that have raged upon them by their more powerful neighbors on the adjoining peninsula, who wander about, without any fixed place of residence. Such are the Blackfeet, the Snake, the Cayenne, and other very large tribes, who always appear to be at war with their fellow countrymen. These tribes possess vast tracts of country on either side of the mountains. The Andeanians and Cree Indians are also powerful tribes on the Snake River near, but live in constant fear of their neighbors, the Blackfeet.

We encountered about 5000 Assiniboine and Ojib Indians encamped, in three separate villages, on the banks of the Saskatchewan river. On the day we visited them they had lost three of the "leaders" in an encounter with Blackfeet, who had surrounded the camps, to attack any of their opponents who ventured in search of game.

We also had narrowly escaped falling thru victims, the Blacksides having surrounded our boat in sight to the number of seventy or eighty. We were fortunately saved from our sleep by our watchful steersman who alone remained awake to guide the boat, which we had allowed to float down the river to save the delay that occurs by stopping on the shore. We were all sleeping upon our muddy loaded gear, and quickly were prepared for defence; but so soon as these savages perceived that they were discovered, they desisted, not mistaking a warm reception from the grace "that fire spirit."

The banks of the Szechuen river were covered with buffalo, elk and antelope, with their steepest valleys, bears, and enormous herds and birds of every kind.

We faced most surprisingly on the flank of the buffalo and upon numerous good things that Mr. Howard had suggested us with at first.

Edmonton. We killed a great many buffaloes on our journey to Red River, and were restrained from shooting more than was sufficient to supply our party by the utter wantlessness of the animal when killed. Bees, deer, antelope and wild fowl of all kinds fill returns to our camps, and added to our more than usually abundant supplies.

Mr George Ragsdale arrived from Canada on the afternoon of the 7th June, bringing us letters and news from the civilized world to the beginning of May.

We remained at Fort Quary a few days to recruit our weary frames, and then embarked in the Governor's canoe, and descended with all possible dispatch by the same route that we had just traversed, through Lake Superior to the South St. Mary, where we embarked on board an American steamer and continued our voyage through lakes Huron, Erie and Ontario, down the St. Lawrence to Montreal, where we arrived on the 10th July, after an absence of more than 14 months.

I paid a passing visit to the beautiful falls of Niagara, which appear more splendid the closer you revisit them.

On the 30th July I left Montreal, crossed the St. Lawrence river by steamer to La Prairie, then thence by railway to St. John's, through Lake Champlain, in the lake steamer "Arrowhead," to Whitehall; by coach to the banks of Saratoga, thence by rail to Albany and Boston, through the beautiful New England states, which ornamented strongly in their contrast with the wild lands through which I had lately passed.

At Boston I embarked on the Royal Mail Company's steamer, "Condor," Capt. Jenkins, and sailed for England on the 1st August. After a delightful passage, calling at Halifax en route, we arrived at Liverpool on the 15th August, having made one of the fastest passages ever on record between the Old and New World.

















FALLS OF THE KAMANIS TAQUON RIVER

100-10000-100





STUDY OF THE HERD OF BUFFALO



FORCING A PASSAGE THROUGH THE BURNING PRAIRIE









The Great White Mountain

1895



WILD MOUNTAINS OF THE WEST











BOAT ON LAKE



ROCKY COAST





THE MOUNTAIN VALLEY





THE VILLAGE OF ST. JOHN





THE UNIVERSITY OF KENT, CANTERBURY





CLIFFSIDE, COAST GUARD STATION





ROCKY MOUNTAIN FROM THE VALLEY







THE GREAT FALLS OF THE NIAGARA







THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS FROM THE POINTE-A-PIERRE HOTEL, BANFF, B.W.



